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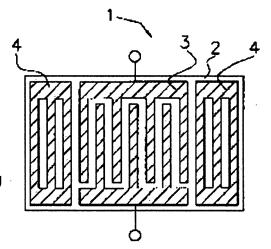
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(72)Inventor: KADOTA MICHIO

(54) SURFACE WAVE DEVICE AND COMMUNICATION DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce propagation loss by forming an interdigital electrode of an electrode material, consisting principally of Au on a substrate made of LiTaO3 whose Euler angle is within a specific range to standardized film thickness in a specific range. SOLUTION: A surface wave resonance element 1 is constituted by forming an interdigital transducer(IDT) 3, composed of one interdigital electrode on the piezoelectric substrate 2 made of LiTaO3 single crystal with an Euler angles (0, 125 to 146°, 0±5°) and reflectors 4 on both its sides. The IDT 3 is formed of an electrode material, consisting principally of at least one of Au, Ag, Ta, Mo, Cu, Ni, Cr, Zn, and W. Electrode fingers constituting the comb-tooth part of the IDT 3 are set with so as to have their standardized film thickness H/ λ (electrode thickness/wavelength of excited SH wave) set between 0.001 and 0.05. Consequently, the electrode fingers can be formed to smaller electrode film thickness, while the propagation loss is reduced.



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SOLUTION: A surface wave resonance element 1 is constituted by forming an interdigital transducer(IDT) 3, composed of one interdigital electrode on the piezoelectric substrate 2 made of LiTaO3 single crystal with an Euler angles (0, 125 to 146°, 0±5°) and reflectors 4 on both its sides. The IDT 3 is formed of an electrode material, consisting principally of at least one of Au, Ag, Ta, Mo, Cu, Ni, Cr, Zn, and W. Electrode fingers constituting the comb-tooth part of the IDT 3 are set with so as to have their standardized film thickness H/λ (electrode thickness/wavelength of excited SH wave) set between 0.001 and 0.05.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is surface wave equipment characterized by being what excites an SH wave by an Eulerian angle's consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate which are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 146 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Au as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.001-0.05.

[Claim 2] It is surface wave equipment characterized by being what excites an SH wave by an Eulerian angle's consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate which are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 140 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Ag as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda = 0.002-0.05.

[Claim 3] It is surface wave equipment characterized by being what excites an SH wave by an Eulerian angle's consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate which are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 140 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Ta as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.002-0.05.

[Claim 4] It is surface wave equipment characterized by being what excites an SH wave by an Eulerian angle's consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate which are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 134 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Mo as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.005-0.05.

[Claim 5] It is surface wave equipment characterized by being what excites an SH wave by an Eulerian angle's consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate

which are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 137 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Cu as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.003-0.05.

[Claim 6] It is surface wave equipment characterized by being what excites an SH wave by an Eulerian angle's consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate which are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 133 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses nickel as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.006-0.05.

[Claim 7] It is surface wave equipment characterized by being what excites an SH wave by an Eulerian angle's consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate which are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 147 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Cr as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.003-0.05.

[Claim 8] It is surface wave equipment characterized by being what excites an SH wave by an Eulerian angle's consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate which are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 137 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Zn as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda = 0.003-0.05.

[Claim 9] It is surface wave equipment characterized by being what excites an SH wave by an Eulerian angle's consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate which are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 138 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses W as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda = 0.002-0.05.

[Claim 10] Transmitter equipment characterized by using surface wave equipment according to claim 1 to 9.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Especially this invention relates to the surface wave equipment using an SH wave about surface wave equipments, such as a surface wave resonator, a surface wave filter, and a common machine.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the surface wave resonator is widely used for the band-pass filter of mobile communication equipment etc. Surface wave equipments, such as a surface wave filter using the surface wave resonator

which has the structure in which IDT (INTADIJITARU transducer) which consists of the Kushigata electrode arranged as one of such the surface wave resonators

so that an electrode finger may cross mutually was formed on the piezo-electric substrate, or this surface wave resonator, are known well.

[0003] The technique of changing the large leakage surface acoustic wave of the attenuation an Eulerian angle spreads [attenuation] LiTaO3 substrate of (0 degree, -90 degrees, 0 degree) to a piezo-electric substrate into the surface wave of the Love wave mold which does not have propagation attenuation by

constituting IDT of predetermined thickness with the large metal of a mass load like Au, Ta, and W on the substrate front face as such surface wave equipment is known.

[0004] Drawing 11 is drawing having shown how an electromechanical coupling coefficient k would change by thickness H/lambda (electrode layer thickness / wavelength of a surface wave excited) of Au electrode, when Y cut X propagation, i.e., an Eulerian angle, forms Au electrode on the LiTaO3 substrate of (0 degree, -90 degrees, 0 degree).

[0005] It turns out that the leakage surface acoustic wave has arisen [the thickness of Au electrode] less than [H/lambda = 0.03], and the Love wave has arisen more than by H/lambda =0.04 as shown in drawing 11. Drawing 12 is the same conditions as drawing 11, and is the property Figs. having shown the propagation loss (attenuation coefficient) of a leakage surface acoustic wave. In addition, the electrode shows the propagation loss [in / an electrode a continuous line, and / in a dotted line / an open condition] electrically. [a short circuit condition] As shown in drawing 1212, electrically, in the state of a short circuit, H/lambda = 0.044-side Rika propagation losses become H/lambda = 0.033-side Rika et al. and an electric target, and have become 0 in the state of disconnection. Therefore, in order to use the surface wave of an SH wave mold without a propagation loss, it was based on the duty ratio of IDT, and also at the lowest, thickness of Au electrode in the case of being in a short circuit condition electrically needed to be made thicker than H/lambda =0.033. Moreover, for example, in the case of ingredients, such as Ta and W, since the consistency was smaller than Au, still bigger thickness than H/lambda =0.033 was needed. [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, since production precision fell, thickness was seldom able to be thickened, so that it thickened, when thickening thickness of IDT. when it was until for example, Au to some extent, thickness was not made thicker than H/lambda =0.033 and surface wave equipment was seen from the point of a propagation loss, the propagation loss

had the problem that it was not set to 0.

[0007] Moreover, although [thickness H/lambda (electrode thickness / wavelength of an SH wave excited) which can form the electrode finger of IDT in a general precision as thickness of IDT] it is less than 0.05, when it was going to set the propagation loss to 0, the range of the thickness which can form the electrode finger of IDT in a high precision was narrow, since still bigger thickness than H/lambda =0.033 was required.

[0008] Furthermore, since thickness was further needed from Au when [with a consistency smaller than Au] IDT is formed, for example by using Ta, W, etc. as an electrode material, a propagation loss was not able to be set to 0 in the producible thickness range.

[0009] Moreover, since a frequency differs in the slight variation of the thickness and the electrode digit of IDT, or an electrode finger pitch compared with the electrode material generally used for IDT of surface wave equipment like aluminum, after IDT production, the ingredient with large consistencies, such as Au, trims this IDT, and is adjusting the frequency. However, when lower than a desired frequency, as a result of having formed about [H/lambda =0.034] IDT by Au, and performing such frequency regulation for example, thickness became smaller than H/lambda =0.033 and the problem of a propagation loss stopping being 0 also had it.

[0010] In view of the above trouble, this invention can produce IDT with a sufficient precision, and the propagation loss in IDT and a piezo-electric substrate is about 0, and it aims at offering the surface wave equipment which can take the large adjustment width of face of frequency trimming.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Then, an SH wave is excited by the surface wave equipment concerning claim 1 consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate whose Eulerian angles are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 146 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Au as a principal component, and being formed in

standardization thickness H/lambda = 0.001-0.05.

[0012] An SH wave is excited by the surface wave equipment concerning claim 2 consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate whose Eulerian angles are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 140 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Ag as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.002-0.05.

[0013] An SH wave is excited by the surface wave equipment concerning claim 3 consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate whose Eulerian angles are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 140 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Ta as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.002-0.05.

[0014] The surface wave equipment concerning claim 4 is formed on LiTaO3 substrate whose Eulerian angles are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 134 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and excites an SH wave by having IDT which excites an SH wave by forming the electrode material which uses Mo as a principal component by standardization thickness H/lambda =0.005-0.05.

[0015] An SH wave is excited by the surface wave equipment concerning claim 5 consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate whose Eulerian angles are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 137 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Cu as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.003-0.05.

[0016] An SH wave is excited by the surface wave equipment concerning claim 6 consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate whose Eulerian angles are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 133 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses nickel as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda

=0.006-0.05.

[0017] An SH wave is excited by the surface wave equipment concerning claim 7 consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate whose Eulerian angles are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 147 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Cr as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.003-0.05.

[0018] An SH wave is excited by the surface wave equipment concerning claim 8 consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate whose Eulerian angles are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 137 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses Zn as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.003-0.05.

[0019] An SH wave is excited by the surface wave equipment concerning claim 9 consisting of IDT formed on LiTaO3 substrate whose Eulerian angles are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 138 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees), and said LiTaO3 substrate, and said IDT's consisting of an electrode material which uses W as a principal component, and being formed in standardization thickness H/lambda =0.002-0.05.

[0020] Surface wave equipment according to claim 1 to 9 is used for the transmitter equipment concerning claim 10.

[0021] By the above configurations, a leakage surface acoustic wave can obtain little small surface wave equipment and transmitter equipment of a propagation loss.

[0022]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained using drawing. Drawing 1 is the top view of the surface wave resonator mentioned as surface wave equipment in which the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is shown. As shown in drawing 1, the surface wave resonator 1 is constituted by forming reflectors 4 and 4 at one IDT3 and its both

sides for example, on the piezo-electric substrate 2 which consists of LiTaO3 single crystal which is an Eulerian angle (0 degree, 126 degrees, 0 degree). [0023] The Kushigata electrode of a lot with which IDT3 uses at least one of Au, Ag, Ta, Mo, Cu, nickel, Cr, Zn, and W as a principal component is constituted by being arranged so that each ctenidium part may counter mutually. [0024] Moreover, the electrode finger which constitutes the ctenidium part of IDT3 is set up so that the standardization thickness H/lambda may become less than 5%. That is, it is set up so that it may become the range of H/lambda (electrode thickness / wavelength of SH wave excited) <=0.05. This is the range which can form an electrode finger with a sufficient precision. [0025] Next, the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention is explained. Drawing 2 is the top view of the vertical joint mold surface wave filter mentioned as surface wave equipment in which the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention is shown. As shown in drawing 2, the vertical joint mold surface wave filter 11 is constituted by forming reflectors 14 and 14 at two IDT(s) 13a and 13b and the both sides of those for example, on the piezo-electric substrate 12 which consists of LiTaO3 single crystal which is an Eulerian angle (0 degree, 126 degrees, 0 degree). [0026] IDT13 is formed with the electrode material which uses at least one of Au. Ag, Ta, Mo, Cu, nickel, Cr, Zn, and W as a principal component, and the Kushigata electrode of a lot is constituted by being arranged so that each ctenidium part may counter mutually. Moreover, IDT(s) 13a and 13b separate fixed spacing in the surface wave propagation direction, and are arranged in it in parallel. Also in the gestalt of this operation, the electrode finger which constitutes the ctenidium part of IDT(s) 13a and 13b like the gestalt of the 1st operation is set up so that the standardization thickness H/lambda may become less than 5%. That is, it is set up so that it may become the range of H/lambda (electrode thickness / wavelength of SH wave excited) <=0.05. This is the range which can form an electrode finger with a sufficient precision. [0027] Next, the 3rd operation gestalt of this invention is explained. Drawing 3 is the top view of the horizontal joint mold surface wave filter in which the 3rd

operation gestalt of this invention is shown. As shown in drawing 3, the horizontal joint mold surface wave filter 21 is constituted by forming Reflectors 24a and 24b at two IDT(s) 23a and 23b and the both sides of those for example, on the piezo-electric substrate 22 which consists of LiTaO3 single crystal which is an Eulerian angle (0 degree, 126 degrees, 0 degree).

[0028] IDT(s) 23a and 23b are formed with the electrode material which uses at least one of Au, Ag, Ta, Mo, Cu, nickel, Cr, Zn, and W as a principal component, and the Kushigata electrode of a lot is constituted by being arranged so that each ctenidium part may counter mutually. Moreover, IDT(s) 23a and 23b are put in order in the direction perpendicular to the surface wave propagation direction. Also in the gestalt of this operation, the 1st and the electrode finger which constitutes the ctenidium part of IDT(s) 23a and 23b like the gestalt of the 2nd operation are set up so that the standardization thickness H/lambda may become less than 5%. That is, it is set up so that it may become the range of H/lambda (electrode thickness / wavelength of SH wave excited) <=0.05. This is the range which can form an electrode finger with a sufficient precision.

[0029] Next, the 4th operation gestalt of this invention is explained. Drawing 4 is the top view of the ladder mold surface wave filter mentioned as surface wave equipment in which the 4th operation gestalt of this invention is shown. As shown in drawing 4, the ladder mold surface wave filter 31 is constituted by forming Reflectors 34a and 34b at IDT(s) 33a and 33b and the both sides of those for example, on the piezo-electric substrate 32 which consists of LiTaO3 single crystal which is an Eulerian angle (0 degree, 126 degrees, 0 degree).

[0030] IDT(s) 33a and 33b are formed with the electrode material which uses at least one of Au, Ag, Ta, Mo, Cu, nickel, Cr, Zn, and W as a principal component, and the Kushigata electrode of a lot is constituted by being arranged so that each ctenidium part may counter mutually. Moreover, IDT33a is allotted to a serial arm and IDT33b is constituted by the ladder mold by being allotted to a juxtaposition arm. Also in the gestalt of this operation, the electrode finger which constitutes the ctenidium part of IDT(s) 33a and 33b like the gestalt of the 1-3rd operations is

set up so that the standardization thickness H/lambda may become less than 5%. That is, it is set up so that it may become the range of H/lambda (electrode thickness / wavelength of SH wave excited) <=0.05. This is the range which can form an electrode finger with a sufficient precision.

[0031] Next, the 5th of this invention and the gestalt of the 6th operation are explained. Drawing 5 is the block diagram of the transmitter equipment in which the common machine in which the gestalt of operation of the 4th of this invention is shown, and the 5th operation gestalt of this invention are shown.

[0032] As shown in drawing 5, transmitter equipment 41 is constituted by connecting to an antenna 45 the antenna terminal of the common machine 44 which has the surface wave filter 42 for reception, and the surface wave filter 43 for transmission, connecting an output terminal to a receiving circuit 46, and connecting an input terminal to a sending circuit 47. Either of the surface wave filters 11-21 of the gestalt of the 2nd - the 4th operation or its combination is used for such the surface wave filter 42 for reception of the common machine 44 and the surface wave filter 43 for transmission.

[0033] Next, standardization thickness H/lambda (electrode thickness / wavelength of an SH wave excited) of IDT of this invention is explained using an example. Drawing 6 is drawing which standardization thickness H/lambda (electrode thickness / wavelength of an SH wave excited) on a piezo-electric substrate including the case where an electrode is not formed on the LiTaO3 single-crystal piezo-electricity substrate of an Eulerian angle (0 degree, 126 degrees, 0 degree) was changed among 0.00-0.05, and looked at the variation rate of a propagation loss. In addition, an electrode is the thing of a short circuit condition electrically.

[0034] Although it is in the inclination whose propagation loss increases gradually as are shown in drawing 6, and every ingredient thickens thickness, compared with the conventional Love wave filter shown in drawing 12 as the continuous line, it is clear that it is a small value. moreover, if compared with the propagation losses of the Love wave filter of the former shown in drawing 12 R> 2 as the

continuous line since a propagation loss was 0.04 dB/lambda extent even if it is that case, although the propagation loss is getting [in / as shown in drawing 6 R> 6 / Au] worse most at the time of H/lambda =0.025 being 0.32 dB/lambda at H/lambda = 0.025:00, and it being a 0.7dB propagation loss at the time of max, it will be markedly alike, and the propagation loss is good.

[0035] Next, drawing 7 is drawing which standardization thickness H/lambda (electrode thickness / wavelength of an SH wave excited) on a piezo-electric substrate including the case where an electrode is not formed on the LiTaO3 single-crystal piezo-electricity substrate of an Eulerian angle (0 degree, 126 degrees, 0 degree) was changed among 0.00-0.05, and looked at the variation rate of a propagation loss. In addition, an electrode is the thing of an open condition electrically.

[0036] Although it is in the inclination whose propagation loss increases gradually as are shown in drawing 7, and every ingredient thickens thickness, compared with the conventional Love wave filter shown in drawing 12 by the dotted line, it is clear that it is a small value. moreover, if compared with the propagation losses of the Love wave filter of the former shown in drawing 1212 by the dotted line since a propagation loss was 0.142 dB/lambda extent even if it is that case, although the propagation loss is getting [in / as shown in drawing 7 R> 7 / Au] worse most at the time of H/lambda = 0.029 being 0.8 dB/lambda at H/lambda = 0.029:00, and it being a 1.18dB propagation loss at the time of max, it will be markedly alike, and the propagation loss is good.

[0037] These are because the SH wave with a very small propagation loss is used with the surface wave equipment of this invention to the Love wave being excited with LiTaO3 substrate of the conventional Eulerian angle (0 degree, -90 degrees, 0 degree). Although Au explained here, since the same SH wave can be used also not only in Au but in other Ag, Ta, Mo, Cu, nickel, Cr(s), Zn, Pt(s), W, etc., a propagation loss as well as the case where it is Au is improved. [0038] In addition, the thickness which can use an SH wave good with the surface wave equipment of this invention It differs with each electrode material.

In Au, case H/lambda=0.002- of H/lambda =0.001 - Ag, In the case of Ta, case H/lambda=0.005- of H/lambda =0.002 - Mo, In Cu, in case H/lambda=0.006- of H/lambda =0.003 - nickel, and Cr, if a propagation loss and an electromechanical coupling coefficient are taken into consideration, the thickness beyond these values is suitable [in the case of H/lambda =0.003 - Zn, it is case H/lambda=0.002- of H/lambda =0.003 - W, and].

[0039] Drawing 8 is the property Fig. showing change by the thickness of the electromechanical coupling coefficient in each electrode material. In addition, about the substrate ingredient, or a cut angle and the propagation direction, the thing of drawing 6 and the same value as 7 is used. As shown in drawing 8, even if it uses which metallic material, it turns out that the comparatively large electromechanical coupling coefficient is obtained. Moreover, as shown in drawing 8, compared with a metallic material with small specific gravity, the direction of a metallic material with other large specific gravity has an electromechanical coupling coefficient large like aluminum.

[0040] Drawing 9 and drawing 10 are the property Figs. showing the cut angle theta from which electrode layer thickness and a propagation loss are set to 0. The electrode shows electrically the cut angle theta from which a propagation loss [in / an electrode drawing 9 , and / in drawing 10 / an open condition] is electrically set to 0. [a short circuit condition] A part with an electrode finger and the part which is not exist, and actual IDT serves as drawing 9 and a property between drawing 10 by the metallization ratio. In addition, a cut angle is made into (0 degree, theta, 0 degree **5 degrees) by Eulerian angle display (phi, theta, psi), and is changing theta. psi shows the propagation direction and an about **5-degree error is error extent in tolerance in a propagation loss.

[0041] Drawing 9 and drawing 10 show that the cut angles which can realize a propagation loss 0 are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 146 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees) in an Eulerian angle display (phi, theta, psi), when Au is used for electrodes, such as IDT.

[0042] Moreover, when Ag is used for electrodes, such as IDT, it turns out that

the cut angles which can realize a propagation loss 0 are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 140 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees) in an Eulerian angle display (phi, theta, psi). [0043] When Ta is used for electrodes, such as IDT, it turns out that the cut angles which can realize a propagation loss 0 are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 140 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees) in an Eulerian angle display (phi, theta, psi). [0044] When Mo is used for electrodes, such as IDT, it turns out that the cut angles which can realize a propagation loss 0 are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 134 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees) in an Eulerian angle display (phi, theta, psi). [0045] When Cu is used for electrodes, such as IDT, it turns out that the cut angles which can realize a propagation loss 0 are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 137 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees) in an Eulerian angle display (phi, theta, psi). [0046] When nickel is used for electrodes, such as IDT, it turns out that the cut angles which can realize a propagation loss 0 are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 133 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees) in an Eulerian angle display (phi, theta, psi). [0047] When Cr is used for electrodes, such as IDT, it turns out that the cut angles which can realize a propagation loss 0 are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 147 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees) in an Eulerian angle display (phi, theta, psi). [0048] When Zn is used for electrodes, such as IDT, it turns out that the cut angles which can realize a propagation loss 0 are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 137 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees) in an Eulerian angle display (phi, theta, psi). [0049] When W is used for electrodes, such as IDT, it turns out that the cut angles which can realize a propagation loss 0 are (0 degree, 125 degrees - 138 degrees, 0 degree **5 degrees) in an Eulerian angle display (phi, theta, psi). [0050] Therefore, the surface wave equipment whose propagation loss is about 0 can be obtained by using LiTaO3 substrate of the cut angle shown in such drawing 9 and drawing 10, and the electrode material of such thickness. [0051] In addition, although the gestalt of the 1st - the 6th operation of this invention explained the surface wave equipment which has a reflector, it does not restrict to this and can apply also to surface wave equipment without a reflector. [0052]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, since the SH wave with few propagation losses was excited by constituting IDT for an electrode material with large specific gravity, such as Au, Ag, Ta, Mo, Cu, nickel, Cr, Zn, Pt, and W, from suitable thickness on the LiTaO3 substrate of a suitable Eulerian angle according to this invention and a leakage surface acoustic wave component decreases, surface wave equipment with a small propagation loss is obtained.

[0053] Moreover, since a propagation loss is set to about 0 from the phase where thickness is very thin, even if it trims IDT and changes thickness for frequency regulation, a propagation loss does not deteriorate sharply like the conventional technique, and the large adjustment width of face of frequency trimming can be taken.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the top view of the surface wave resonator for explaining the 1st operation gestalt.

[Drawing 2] It is the top view of the vertical joint mold surface wave filter for explaining the 2nd operation gestalt.

[Drawing 3] It is the top view of the horizontal joint mold surface wave filter for explaining the 3rd operation gestalt.

[Drawing 4] It is the top view of the ladder mold surface wave filter for explaining the 4th operation gestalt.

[Drawing 5] It is the block diagram of the transmitter equipment for explaining the 5th and 6th operation gestalt.

[Drawing 6] The electrode of the surface wave equipment concerning this invention is the property Fig. showing standardization thickness H/lambda of IDT in a short circuit condition, and the relation of a propagation loss electrically.

[Drawing 7] The electrode of the surface wave equipment concerning this invention is the property Fig. showing standardization thickness H/lambda of IDT in an open condition, and the relation of a propagation loss electrically.

[Drawing 8] It is the property Fig. showing standardization thickness H/lambda of IDT of surface wave equipment and the relation of an electromechanical coupling coefficient concerning this invention.

[Drawing 9] The electrode of the surface wave equipment concerning this invention is the property Fig. in which standardization thickness H/lambda and the propagation loss of IDT of a short circuit condition show the relation of the cut angle set to 0.

[Drawing 10] The electrode of the surface wave equipment concerning this invention is the property Fig. showing standardization thickness H/lambda of IDT of an open condition, and the relation of an electromechanical coupling coefficient.

[Drawing 11] It is the property Fig. showing standardization thickness H/lambda of IDT of conventional surface wave equipment, and the relation of an electromechanical coupling coefficient k.

[Drawing 12] It is the property Fig. showing standardization thickness H/lambda of IDT of conventional surface wave equipment, and the relation of a propagation loss.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Surface Wave Resonator
- 2 Piezo-electric Substrate
- 3 IDT
- 4 Reflector

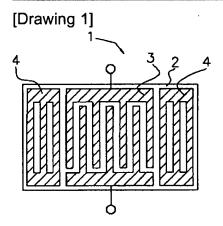
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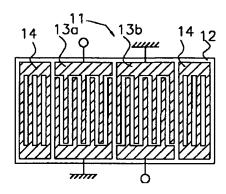
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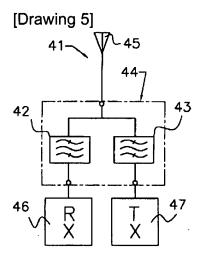
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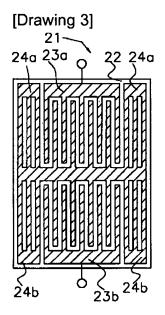
DRAWINGS



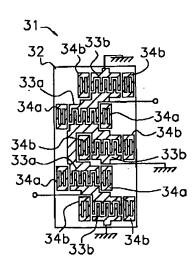
[Drawing 2]







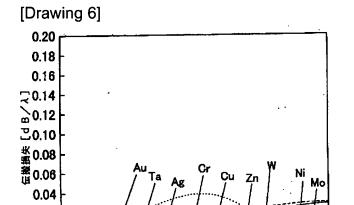
[Drawing 4]



0.02

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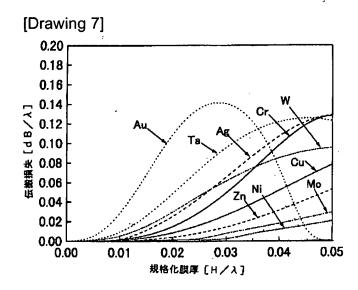
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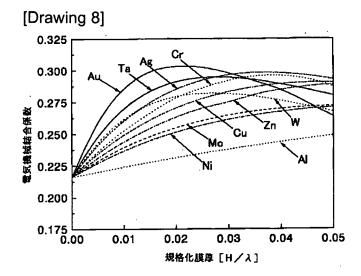


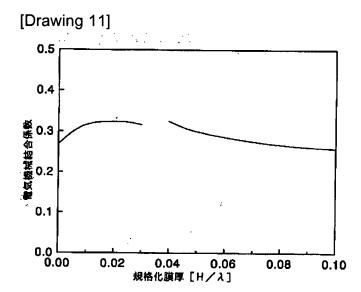
0.02 0.03 規格化膜厚 [H/λ]

0.04

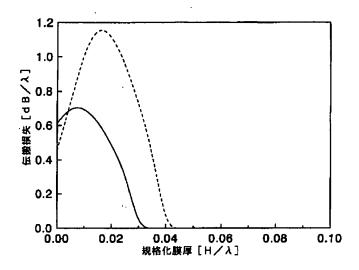
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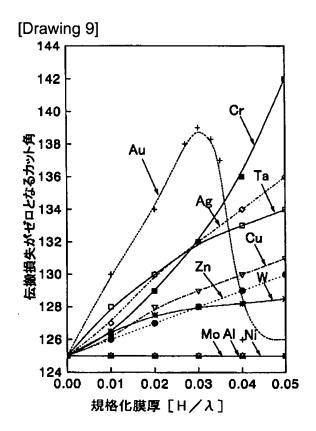




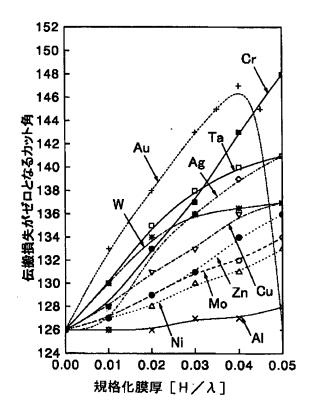


[Drawing 12]





[Drawing 10]



[Translation done.]

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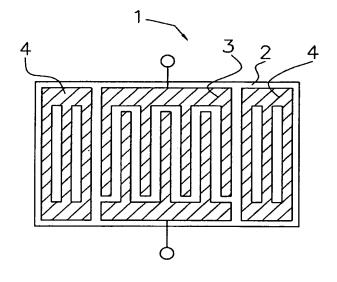
GC03 GC07 KK05

(54) 【発明の名称】 表面波装置及び通信機装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 精度良く I D T を作製することができ、 I D T及び圧電基板における伝搬損失がほぼ0である表面波 装置を提供する。

【解決手段】 オイラー角(0°, 125°~144 °, 0°±5°) であるLiTaO3基板上に、規格化 膜厚H/λ=0.001~0.05のAuによりIDT を構成して伝搬損失の少ないSH波を励振する。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 オイラー角が (0°, 125°~146°, 0°±5°) であるLiTaO3基板と、前記LiTaO3基板上に形成されたIDTよりなり、

前記IDTは、Auを主成分とする電極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H/ λ =0.001 \sim 0.05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振するものであることを特徴とする表面波装置。

【請求項2】 オイラー角が (0°, 125°~140°, 0°±5°) であるLiTaO3基板と、前記LiTaO3基板上に形成されたIDTよりなり、

前記IDTは、Agを主成分とする電極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H $/\lambda$ =0.002 \sim 0.05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振するものであることを特徴とする表面波装置。

【請求項3】 オイラー角が (0°, 125°~140°, 0°±5°) であるLiTaO3基板と、前記Li TaO3基板上に形成されたIDTよりなり、

前記IDTは、Taを主成分とする電極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜PH/ λ =0.002~0.05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振するものであることを特徴とする表面波装置。

【請求項4】 オイラー角が(0°, 125°〜134°, 0°±5°)であるLiTaO3基板と、前記Li TaO3基板上に形成されたIDTよりなり、

前記IDTは、Moを主成分とする電極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H $/\lambda$ = $0.005\sim0.05$ にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振するものであることを特徴とする表面波装置。

【請求項5】 オイラー角が(0°, 125°〜137°, 0°±5°)であるLiTaO3基板と、前記Li TaO3基板上に形成されたIDTよりなり、

前記IDTは、Cuを主成分とする電極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H $/\lambda$ =0.003 \sim 0.05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振するものであることを特徴とする表面波装置。

【請求項6】 オイラー角が (0°, 125°~133°, 0°±5°) であるLiTaO3基板と、前記LiTaO3基板上に形成された IDTよりなり、

前記IDTは、Niを主成分とする電極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H $/\lambda$ = $0.006\sim0.05$ にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振するものであることを特徴とする表面波装置。

【請求項7】 オイラー角が (0°, 125° ~147°, 0°±5°) であるLiTaO3基板と、前記Li TaO3基板上に形成されたIDTよりなり、

前記IDTは、Crを主成分とする電極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H/ λ =0. 003~0. 05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振するものであることを特徴とする表面波装置。

【請求項8】 オイラー角が (0°, 125°~137°, 0°±5°) であるLiTaO3基板と、前記Li TaO3基板上に形成されたIDTよりなり、

前記IDTは、Znを主成分とする電極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H $/\lambda$ =0.003 \sim 0.05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振するものであることを特徴とする表面波装置。

【請求項9】 オイラー角が (0°, 125°~138°, 0°±5°) であるLiTaO3基板と、前記Li 10 TaO3基板上に形成されたIDTよりなり、

前記 I D T は、W を 主成分とする電極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜 $\mathbb{P}H$ $\mathcal{L}\lambda$ = 0.002~0.05にて形成されていることにより S H 波を励振するものであることを特徴とする表面波装置。

【請求項10】 請求項1~9記載の表面波装置を用いたことを特徴とする通信機装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、表面波共振子、表面波フィルタ、共用器等の表面波装置に関し、特にSH 波を用いた表面波装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来より、移動体通信機器の帯域通過フィルタ等に表面波共振子が広く用いられている。このような表面波共振子の一つとして、互いに電極指が交差するように配置された櫛形電極より成るIDT(インターディジタルトランスデューサ)を圧電基板上に形成した構造を有する表面波共振子やこの表面波共振子を用いた表面波フィルタ等の表面波装置が良く知られている。

0 【0003】このような表面波装置として、圧電基板にオイラー角が(0°, -90°, 0°)のLiTaO3 基板を伝搬する減衰の大きい漏洩弾性表面波を、その基板表面にAuやTa, Wのように質量負荷の大きい金属によって所定膜厚のIDTを構成することにより、伝搬減衰の無いラブ波型の表面波に変換する技術が知られている。

【0004】図11は、YカットX伝搬、すなわちオイラー角が(0°, -90°, 0°) のLiTaO3基板上にAu電極を形成した場合、Au電極の膜厚 H/λ

(電極膜厚/励振される表面波の波長) で電気機械結合 係数kがどのように変化するかを示した図である。

【0005】図11に示されているように、Au電極の 膜厚が $H/\lambda=0$.03以下では漏洩弾性表面波が生じており、 $H/\lambda=0$.04以上ではラブ波が生じていることがわかる。図12は、図11と同じ条件で、漏洩弾性表面波の伝搬損失(減衰定数)を示した特性図である。なお、実線は電極が電気的に短絡状態、点線は電極が電気的に開放状態における伝搬損失を示している。図12に示すように、電気的に短絡状態では $H/\lambda=0$.

50 033辺りから、電気的に開放状態では $H/\lambda = 0$. 0

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44辺りから伝搬損失が0になっている。したがって、 伝搬損失の無いSH波型の表面波を用いるためには、I DTのデューティ比にもよるが、最低でも、電気的に短 絡状態である場合のAu電極の膜厚を $H/\lambda=0.03$ 3より厚くする必要があった。また、例えば、TaやW 等の材料の場合はAuよりも密度が小さいので、H/λ =0.033よりさらに大きな膜厚が必要とされてい た。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、IDT の膜厚を厚くすれば厚くする程、作製精度が低下するた めあまり膜厚を厚くすることはできなかった。膜厚をあ る程度まで例えばAuであればH/λ=0.033より 厚くしない場合、表面波装置を伝搬損失の点から見る と、伝搬損失は0にならないという問題があった。

【0007】また、IDTの膜厚として、一般的な精度 でIDTの電極指を形成することのできる膜厚H/λ (電極厚み/励振されるSH波の波長) は0.05以内 であるとされているが、伝搬損失を0にしようとする と、H/λ=0. 033よりさらに大きな膜厚が必要で あったため、高い精度でIDTの電極指を形成出来る膜 厚の範囲が狭かった。

【0008】さらに、Auより密度の小さい例えばTa やW等を電極材料としてIDTを形成した場合、Auよ りもさらに膜厚が必要となるため、作製可能な膜厚範囲 において伝搬損失をOにすることはできなかった。

【0009】また、A1等のように一般に表面波装置の IDTに使用される電極材料に比べてAu等の密度の大 きい材料は I D T の 膜厚や電極指幅や電極指ピッチのわ ずかなバラツキで周波数がばらつくため、IDT作製 後、このIDTをトリミングして周波数を調整してい る。しかしながら、例えば、AuでH $/\lambda$ =0.034 程度のIDTを形成して所望の周波数より低かった場合 に、このような周波数調整を行った結果、膜厚がH/λ =0.033より小さくなってしまい、伝搬損失が0で はなくなるという問題もあった。

【0010】本発明は、以上の問題点に鑑みて、精度良 くIDTを作製することができ、IDT及び圧電基板に おける伝搬損失がほぼ0で、周波数トリミングの調整幅 を大きくとることのできる表面波装置を提供することを 40 目的としている。

[0011]

【課題を解決するための手段】そこで、請求項1に係る 表面波装置は、オイラー角が (0°, 125°~146 °, 0°±5°)であるLiTaO3基板と、前記Li TaO3基板上に形成されたIDTよりなり、前記ID Tは、Auを主成分とする電極材料からなり、かつ規格 化膜厚H/λ=0. 001~0. 05にて形成されてい ることによりSH波を励振するものである。

が(0°, 125°~140°, 0°±5°) であるL iTaO3基板と、前記LiTaO3基板上に形成された IDTよりなり、前記IDTは、Agを主成分とする電 極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H/1=0.002~ 0.05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振す るものである。

【0013】請求項3に係る表面波装置は、オイラー角 が(0°, 125°~140°, 0°±5°) であるL iTaO3基板と、前記LiTaO3基板上に形成された IDTよりなり、前記IDTは、Taを主成分とする電 極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H/1=0.002~ 0. 05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振す るものである。

【0014】請求項4に係る表面波装置は、オイラー角 が(0°,125°~134°,0°±5°)であるL iTaO3基板と、前記LiTaO3基板上に形成され、 Mοを主成分とする電極材料を規格化膜厚H/λ=0. 005~0.05で形成することによりSH波を励振す るIDTと、を備えていることによりSH波を励振する ものである。

【0015】請求項5に係る表面波装置は、オイラー角 が(0°,125°~137°,0°±5°)であるL iTaO3基板と、前記LiTaO3基板上に形成された IDTよりなり、前記IDTは、Cuを主成分とする電 極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H/1=0.003~ 0. 05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振す るものである。

【0016】請求項6に係る表面波装置は、オイラー角 が(0°, 125°~133°, 0°±5°) であるL iTaO3基板と、前記LiTaO3基板上に形成された IDTよりなり、前記IDTは、Niを主成分とする電 極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H/1=0.006~ 0.05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振す るものである。

【0017】請求項7に係る表面波装置は、オイラー角 が(0°, 125° \sim 147°, 0° \pm 5°) であるL iTaO3基板と、前記LiTaO3基板上に形成された IDTよりなり、前記IDTは、Crを主成分とする電 極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H/1=0.003~ 0.05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振す るものである。

【0018】請求項8に係る表面波装置は、オイラー角 が(0°, 125°~137°, 0°±5°)であるL iTaO3基板と、前記LiTaO3基板上に形成された IDTよりなり、前記IDTは、Znを主成分とする電 極材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚H/λ=0.003~ 0.05にて形成されていることによりSH波を励振す るものである。

【0019】請求項9に係る表面波装置は、オイラー角 【0012】請求項2に係る表面波装置は、オイラー角 50 が (0°, 125°~138°, 0°±5°) であるL

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i TaO3基板と、前記LiTaO3基板上に形成された IDTよりなり、前記IDTは、Wを主成分とする電極 材料からなり、かつ規格化膜厚 $H/\lambda=0$. $OO2\sim0$. OSCTT である。

【0020】請求項10に係る通信機装置は、請求項1 ~9記載の表面波装置を用いている。

【0021】以上のような構成により、漏洩弾性表面波 が少なく伝搬損失の小さい表面波装置及び通信機装置を 得ることができる。

[0022]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を図を用いて説明する。図1は本発明の第1の実施形態を示す表面波装置として挙げた表面波共振子の平面図である。図1に示すように、表面波共振子1は、例えば、オイラー角(0°,126°,0°)であるLiTaO3単結晶からなる圧電基板2上に1つのIDT3とその両側に反射器4、4を形成することにより構成されている。

【0023】IDT3は、Au, Ag, Ta, Mo, Cu, Ni, Cr, Zn, Wのうち少なくともひとつを主 20成分とする、一組の櫛形電極がそれぞれの櫛歯部分が互いに対向するように配置されることにより構成されている。

【0024】また、IDT3の櫛歯部分を構成する電極指は、その規格化膜厚H $/\lambda$ が5%以内になるように設定されている。すなわち、H $/\lambda$ (電極厚み/励振されるSH波の波長) \le 0.05の範囲になるように設定されている。これは、精度良く電極指を形成出来る範囲である。

【0025】次に、本発明の第2の実施形態について説 30 明する。図2は本発明の第2の実施形態を示す表面波装置として挙げた縦結合型表面波フィルタの平面図である。図2に示すように、縦結合型表面波フィルタ11は例えば、オイラー角(0°,126°,0°)であるLiTaO3単結晶からなる圧電基板12上に2つのIDT13a、13b及びその両側に反射器14、14を形成することにより構成されている。

【0026】IDT13は、Au、Ag、Ta、Mo、Cu、Ni、Cr、Zn、Wのうち少なくともひとつを主成分とする電極材料により形成されており、一組の櫛形電極がそれぞれの櫛歯部分が互いに対向するように配置されることにより構成されている。また、IDT13a、13bは表面波伝搬方向に一定の間隔を隔てて平行に並べられている。本実施の形態においても、第1の実施の形態と同様にIDT13a、13bの櫛歯部分を構成する電極指は、その規格化膜厚H/ λ が5%以内になるように設定されている。すなわち、H/ λ (電極厚み/励振されるSH波の波長) \leq 0.05の範囲になるように設定されている。これは、精度良く電極指を形成出来る範囲である。

【0027】次に、本発明の第3の実施形態について説明する。図3は本発明の第3の実施形態を示す横結合型表面波フィルタの平面図である。図3に示すように、横結合型表面波フィルタ21は、例えば、オイラー角(0°,126°,0°)であるLiTaO3単結晶からなる圧電基板22上に2つのIDT23a、23b及びその両側に反射器24a、24bを形成することにより構成されている。

【0028】IDT23a、23bは、Au, Ag, Ta, Mo, Cu, Ni, Cr, Zn, Wのうち少なくともひとつを主成分とする電極材料により形成されており、一組の櫛形電極がそれぞれの櫛歯部分が互いに対向するように配置されることにより構成されている。また、IDT23a、23bは表面波伝搬方向に垂直な方向に並べられている。本実施の形態においても、第1、第2の実施の形態と同様にIDT23a、23bの櫛歯部分を構成する電極指は、その規格化膜厚H $/\lambda$ が5%以内になるように設定されている。すなわち、H $/\lambda$ (電極厚み/励振されるSH波の波長) \leq 0.05の範囲になるように設定されている。これは、精度良く電極指を形成出来る範囲である。

【0029】次に、本発明の第4の実施形態について説明する。図4は本発明の第4の実施形態を示す表面波装置として挙げたラダー型表面波フィルタの平面図である。図4に示すように、ラダー型表面波フィルタ31は、例えばオイラー角(0°,126°,0°)であるLiTaO3単結晶からなる圧電基板32上にIDT33a、33b及びその両側に反射器34a、34bを形成することにより構成されている。

【0031】次に、本発明の第5、第6の実施の形態について説明する。図5は本発明の第4の実施の形態を示す共用器及び本発明の第5の実施形態を示す通信機装置のブロック図である。

【0032】図5に示すように、通信機装置41は、受信用の表面波フィルタ42と送信用の表面波フィルタ4 50 3を有する共用器44のアンテナ端子がアンテナ45に 接続され、出力端子が受信回路 4 6 に接続され、入力端子が送信回路 4 7 に接続されることにより構成されている。このような共用器 4 4 の受信用の表面波フィルタ 4 2 と送信用の表面波フィルタ 4 3 には、第 2 ~第 4 の実施の形態の表面波フィルタ 1 1 ~ 2 1 のいずれかまたはその組み合わせを用いる。

【0033】次に本発明のIDTの規格化膜厚H/ λ (電極厚み/励振されるSH波の波長)について実施例を用いて説明する。図6は、オイラー角(0° , 126° , 0°)のLiTaO3単結晶圧電基板上に電極を形成しない場合を含めて圧電基板上の規格化膜厚H/ λ (電極厚み/励振されるSH波の波長)を 0.00° 0.05間で変化させて伝搬損失の変位を見た図である。なお、電極は電気的に短絡状態のものである。

【0034】図6に示すように、どの材料でも膜厚を厚くしていくにつれて、徐々に伝搬損失が増えていく傾向にあるが、図12に実線で示した従来のラブ波フィルタに比べて小さい値であることは明らかである。また、図6に示すようにAuにおいては $H/\lambda=0$.025の時に最も伝搬損失が悪くなっているが、その場合であっても、伝搬損失は0.04dB/ λ 程度であるため、図12に実線で示した従来のラブ波フィルタの伝搬損失が $H/\lambda=0$.025時に0.32dB/ λ で、最大時0.7dBの伝搬損失であることに比べれば、格段に伝搬損失が良くなっている。

【0035】次に、図7は、オイラー角(0°, 126°, 0°)のLiTaO3単結晶圧電基板上に電極を形成しない場合を含めて圧電基板上の規格化膜厚H/λ(電極厚み/励振されるSH波の波長)を0.00~0.05間で変化させて伝搬損失の変位を見た図である。なお、電極は電気的に開放状態のものである。

【0036】図7に示すように、どの材料でも膜厚を厚くしていくにつれて、徐々に伝搬損失が増えていく傾向にあるが、図12に点線で示した従来のラブ波フィルタに比べて小さい値であることは明らかである。また、図7に示すようにAuにおいては $H/\lambda=0$.029の時に最も伝搬損失が悪くなっているが、その場合であっても、伝搬損失は0.142dB/ λ 程度であるため、図12に点線で示した従来のラブ波フィルタの伝搬損失が $H/\lambda=0$.029時に0.8dB/ λ で、最大時1.18dBの伝搬損失であることに比べれば、格段に伝搬損失が良くなっている。

【0037】これらは、従来のオイラー角(0° , -90°, 0°)のLiTaO3基板ではラブ波が励振されているのに対して、本発明の表面波装置では伝搬損失が非常に小さいSH波を用いているからである。ここではAuで説明したが、Auに限らず他のAg, Ta, Mo, Cu, Ni, Cr, Zn, Pt, W等においても同様のSH波を用いることができるため、Auの場合と同様に伝搬損失が改善される。

【0039】図8は各電極材料における電気機械結合係数の膜厚による変化を示す特性図である。なお、基板材料やカット角・伝搬方向については図6,7と同じ値のものを用いている。図8に示すように、どの金属材料を用いても比較的大きい電気機械結合係数が得られていることがわかる。また、図8に示すように、A1のように比重の小さい金属材料に比べて、他の比重の大きい金属材料の方が電気機械結合係数が大きい。

【0040】図9及び図10は電極膜厚と伝搬損失が0になるカット角 θ とを示す特性図である。図9は電極が電気的に短絡状態、図10は電極が電気的に開放状態における伝搬損失が0になるカット角 θ を示している。実際のIDTは電極指のある部分と無い部分が存在し、そのメタライゼーション比によって図9と図10の間の特性となる。なお、カット角はオイラー角表示(ϕ , θ , ϕ) で(0°, θ , 0° ±5°)にし、 θ を変化させている。 ϕ は伝搬方向を示しており、±5°程度の誤差は伝搬損失で許容範囲内の誤差程度である。

【0041】図9及び図10から、IDT等の電極にAuを用いた場合、伝搬損失0が実現出来るカット角はオイラー角表示(ϕ , θ , ϕ)で(0°, 125° ~ 146 °, 0° ± 5 °)であることがわかる。

【0042】また、IDT等の電極にAgを用いた場合、伝搬損失0が実現出来るカット角はオイラー角表示 (ϕ , θ , ϕ) で (0°, 125° \sim 140°, 0° ± 5°) であることがわかる。

【0043】 I DT等の電極にTaを用いた場合は、伝 搬損失0が実現出来るカット角はオイラー角表示(ϕ , θ , ϕ)で(0°, 125° ~ 140 °, 0° ± 5 °) であることがわかる。

【0044】 I DT等の電極にMoを用いた場合は、伝 搬損失0が実現出来るカット角はオイラー角表示(ϕ , θ , ϕ)で(0°, 125° \sim 134°, 0° \pm 5°) であることがわかる。

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 θ , ϕ) で (0°, 125° \sim 133°, 0° \pm 5°) であることがわかる。

【0047】 I DT等の電極にCrを用いた場合は、伝 搬損失0が実現出来るカット角はオイラー角表示(ϕ , θ , ϕ)で(0°, 125° \sim 147°, 0° \pm 5°) であることがわかる。

【0048】IDT等の電極にZnを用いた場合は、伝 搬損失0が実現出来3カット角はオイラー角表示(ϕ , θ , ϕ)で(0°, 125° \sim 137°, 0° \pm 5°) であることがわかる。

【0049】 I DT等の電極にWを用いた場合は、伝搬損失0が実現出来るカット角はオイラー角表示(ϕ , θ , ϕ)で(0° , $125^\circ\sim138^\circ$, $0^\circ\pm5^\circ$)であることがわかる。

【0050】したがって、このような図9及び図10に示されたカット角のLiTaO3基板及びこのような膜厚の電極材料を用いることにより、伝搬損失がほぼ0である表面波装置を得ることができる。

【0051】なお、本発明の第1~第6の実施の形態では、反射器を有する表面波装置について説明したが、これに限るものではなく、反射器の無い表面波装置にも適用できるものである。

[0052]

【発明の効果】以上のように、本発明によれば、適切なオイラー角のLiTaО₃基板上に、Au,Ag,Ta,Mo,Cu,Ni,Cr,Zn,Pt,W等の比重の大きい電極材料を適切な膜厚でIDTを構成することにより伝搬損失の少ないSH波を励振するようにしたので、漏洩弾性表面波成分が少なくなるため、伝搬損失が小さい表面波装置が得られる。

【0053】また、膜厚が極薄い段階から伝搬損失がほぼのとなるので、周波数調整のためにIDTをトリミングして膜厚が変動しても、従来技術のように伝搬損失が大幅に劣化することが無く、周波数トリミングの調整幅を大きくとることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】第1の実施形態を説明するための表面波共振子の平面図である。

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【図2】第2の実施形態を説明するための縦結合型表面 波フィルタの平面図である。

【図3】第3の実施形態を説明するための横結合型表面 波フィルタの平面図である。

【図4】第4の実施形態を説明するためのラダー型表面 波フィルタの平面図である。

10 【図5】第5、第6の実施形態を説明するための通信機装置のブロック図である。

【図6】本発明に係る表面波装置の電極が電気的に短絡 状態におけるIDTの規格化膜厚H/λと伝搬損失の関 係を示す特性図である。

【図7】本発明に係る表面波装置の電極が電気的に開放 状態におけるIDTの規格化膜厚H/λと伝搬損失の関係を示す特性図である。

【図8】本発明に係る表面波装置のIDTの規格化膜厚H/Aと電気機械結合係数の関係を示す特性図である。

20 【図9】本発明に係る表面波装置の電極が短絡状態のI DTの規格化膜厚H/λと伝搬損失がOになるカット角 の関係を示す特性図である。

【図10】本発明に係る表面波装置の電極が開放状態の IDTの規格化膜厚H/λと電気機械結合係数の関係を 示す特性図である。

【図11】従来の表面波装置のIDTの規格化膜厚H/ λと電気機械結合係数kの関係を示す特性図である。

【図12】従来の表面波装置のIDTの規格化膜厚H/ λと伝搬損失の関係を示す特性図である。

30 【符号の説明】

- 1 表面波共振子
- 2 圧電基板
- 3 IDT
- 4 反射器

